Statement by Mr. Speaker *re.* Questions given notice of for the Budget Session, 1950.

Mr. SPEAKER (Sri V. Venkatappa).—I should like to give an analysis of the questions noted for the last session.

	Starred	Unstarred
Questions tabled ...	196	11
Total number of answers included in the proceedings ...	175	10
Answers to questions laid on the Table today by the Chief Minister ...	12	1
Balance remaining unanswered ...	9	....

Statement by Mr. Speaker *re.* Questions given notice of for the Session.

Mr. SPEAKER (Sri V. Venkatappa).—In regard to the present Session, the position is as follows.—

	Starred	Unstarred
Total number of questions admitted for the Session ...	117	19
The number included in four sets and distributed to members ...	93	...
Questions to which replies were received subsequently ...	12	15
Questions remaining unanswered.	12	4

Fixing time limit for receipt of Answers to Starred Questions.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು (ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಟ್‌ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಲು ತಾವು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾಲ ನಿಗದಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಅದು ಹೇಗೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆಯಾಯ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

Estimates Committee

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು (ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಹೋದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಸಚಿವರು ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ತಹಲ್‌ವರೆಗೂ ಅದನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಆಗಲೇ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ, ಅದು ಈಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನವರು (ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಸಚಿವರು).—ಯಾರು ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ದಾನಪ್ಪನವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅಂಥಾ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಏರ್ಪಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು Rules Committee ಯವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Thank you, Sir.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Bill, 1950.

Motion to consider—concld.—

Mr. SPEAKER (Sri V. Venkatappa).—Hon'ble Member Janab Mahomed Imam will continue his speech on the motion to consider the Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Bill.

Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY (Leader of the House).—After the Bills are over, we can take up resolutions for discussion on the floor of this House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

***Mushir-ul-Mulk J. MAHOMED IMAM** (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur—Muslim).—Sir, on the previous day when I was speaking on this Bill, the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to state that I am obstructing this Bill and rather in a fit of mood suggested that I might take one hour or two hours, . . .

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM (Minister for Law and Labour).—I do not insist on that.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—It looks as if my friend does not know the principles of democracy. I must with all vehemence on my part protest that I am not in the habit of obstructing the proceedings of this House as he was doing once during the pre-Congress Ministry days.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—I wish personality had been excluded. It will take two people to fight over the matter. Is my friend going to speak on the Bill, or is he going to speak about me?

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—I am going to speak on my friend's remarks concerning me.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—I thought we had closed the chapter.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—I cannot swallow it when it is made publicly on the floor of this House. Anyhow I have said that I am never guided by that policy and whatever I say and whatever I criticise, it is with a sincere desire to help the administration to correct itself and I do so in the exercise of my valuable privilege. In a democracy, freedom to differ and to criticise is a valid right.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think Sri Bhashyam knows that!

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—When we in a minority are criticised, we need the protection of the Chair. I will only state what has happened in England.

"Criticism in fact is a safeguard against the possibility of power passing permanently to a single party or group of interests and its importance is so far accepted in Britain that His Majesty's Opposition in Parliament to record certain views and programme, is paid a fixed salary in the discharge of its function."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Nobody need dispute it!

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—So it is a valuable freedom to differ and to criticise. It is made in pursuance of democratic principles. I hope there will not be such repetition of the remark that one is obstructing the House.

Sir, this is a fiscal measure affecting the whole State and we cannot pass it without going into detail. I was stating that though there are natural facilities within the State for the manufacture of hydro-electric power, even now the rates when compared with the rates in similar big works like the Tatas or the Calcutta Electric Corporation, are higher. I am not speaking of areas like Vellore or Bellary where they generate small units. So when we are having big electric works, it is but natural that people here should have special benefit and should enjoy the benefit of electricity at a special lower rate. These rates have been prevailing within the State for the last 45 years. Even during the war when supply of electricity was scarce, when demand was high, the Government never attempted either to levy a tax or a surcharge though it was done in the Provinces. Madras levied a surcharge during the war and other Provinces also levied it. But Mysore scrupulously avoided to levy a surcharge or tax even in the most difficult times as during the war. Now in peaceful times, when power is in abundance, when it is in plenty, when it is necessary that many more persons should derive the benefit of electricity and consume the entire power that is being generated at the Mahatma Gandhi Works this increase of taxation is a step which will distinctly hinder the policy of Government for the spread of electrification throughout the State.

It was first introduced as a surcharge. Surcharge means that it is only a temporary affair. But subsequently, to avoid the Bill from being approved by the President, they converted it into a tax. It is stated: 'In order to avoid this measure being approved by the President, the Government subsequently thought over the matter and they had converted it into a tax.' That means to say, it is going to be a permanent tax. Surcharge presumes that it should be done during the time of emergency or great crisis. To avoid the approval of the President, they have been pleased to convert it into a tax. It is not fair either to the public or to the Constitution.

Under the Bill this is not the only extra burden imposed on the consumers. It is stated that there will be a tax not exceeding two pies per unit. But apart from this, the consumers of electricity are being made to pay a higher rate than before. Let us take the case of power consumed for purpose of irrigation. Before I took charge of the portfolio of electricity, there was a uniform rate of one anna throughout the State with a higher minimum for each horse power. When it came to me the Government passed an order reducing it from one anna to six pies for power supply in respect of irrigation pumps and also lowering the minimum to eight annas per horse power.

That continued till the middle of the year 1949. Till that period those having irrigation pumps were paying only at the rate of six pies per unit with a minimum of 8 annas per H. P. All

at once we found one day that the minimum was raised to 3 rupees per H. P. and the rate was also increased from half anna to one anna per unit.

There are 25 or 30 irrigation pump sets at Jagalur and all of them were paying at the rate of six pies per unit and 8 annas per H. P. Then, on the ground that they are using these pumps for irrigating commercial crops, there was an arbitrary order that they should pay one anna per unit and three rupees a H. P. Here, the Government have made a convenient distinction which was not made before, namely, the man who grows only food crops will be asked to pay only at the rate of six pies per unit and he who grows commercial crops, should pay at the rate of one anna per unit and three rupees per H.P., which I think, is reduced to two rupees now. Such a distinction never existed before. There are so many practical difficulties. What is that commercial crop? Any crop that is sold will be a commercial crop. For example, if ragi or jola are consumed it is food crop; if it is sold it is commercial crop.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—May I know whether the Hon'ble Member knows that Government have passed an Order prescribing what a food crop is and what a commercial crop is? Does he know about it?

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—I do not know. In respect of every area under irrigation, part of it will be for growing ragi and jola and the other part of it will be set apart for growing chillies and other things. If you treat it as one for growing commercial crops and insist on payment of one anna per unit, it will not be fair. For instance, food crops are grown during 'mungaru' season and in other seasons chillies, onions and other essential crops are grown, and you say we must pay at the rate of one anna. What is more, the privileges and the concessions which the users of irrigation pumps enjoyed till last year will all be withdrawn and they will be asked to pay a much higher rate and a much higher minimum than they were paying before. I know that not only this difficulty is felt particularly in areas where irrigation pumps are used but also it actually hampers the spread of irrigation pumps in grow more food areas.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇರಿಗೇಷ್ಷ್ ಪಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೋರಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—But there is increase in the rate and the enhancement of the minimum made by the Government.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Kolar District—General).—How is this relevant?

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Nothing is relevant to the Hon'ble Member. Another thing is, the rate for heating circuit was increased by an executive order. The Government act as it suits their own way. If it is convenient for them to call it a surcharge, they do so and if it is not possible to bring it regularly, they will issue an executive order. By an executive order they have enhanced the rate from 6 pies to 9 pies. Our policy and our aim must be to see that every man in the State including the common man or the middle class man will have the benefit of electricity and that electricity is used not only for lighting purposes but also for domestic purposes; specially in big places, this concession is absolutely necessary. I saw some photos in some papers of people breaking their furnitures and using them for fuel. As such in cities like Bangalore and Mysore the use of electricity is becoming very imperative and people must be induced to use more and more electricity. Government have, without consulting this House, without consulting the public, without making any enquiry, arbitrarily enhanced the rate from 6 pies to 9 pies; the increase is by 50 per cent. We are having two big Hydro-Electric works; we are having plenty of power. The public have contributed towards the capital cost and expenditure of these Hydro-Electric works. Can they not get the power at a reasonable and fair rate as they were getting till now? Sir, I may state in this connection that people within the State pay much more than

people outside the State for electricity. For example, the Government of Mysore are supplying bulk power to Madras Province, *i.e.*, Kollegal. What is the rate at which power is supplied to the Government of Madras? I think it is one pie or 1½ pies.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—It is bulk supply.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—If you put everything it would bulk here also

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—Sir, one pie is wrong; it is nearly six pies.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—You are selling power there at half an anna. But within the State it is at the rate of nine pies!

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—Is there anybody who can buy in bulk within the State, Sir?

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—So, we are treated less generously. The actual tax-payer is made to pay much more than others. Specially now at this time when people are suffering, when the condition of the common man is worse it is really strange to have increased the rate from six pies to nine pies without the approval of this House. Even now I beg of the Government to withdraw the increased rate and to supply power at the old rate of six pies. What is the object of enhancement of this rate? The very fact that it is converted into a tax shows that it is to form part of Government expenditure. Tax is a contribution made by the people to run the Government. We do not know how much amount Government get by this source and how they utilise the same. If the Government had stated that increased taxation is very necessary and brought it before us, we would certainly have approved of it. But whatever tax is now levied, does not go to the benefit of the people, but somewhere else. It may be argued on the other side, "well, our treasury is depleted. We have no finances. We are short of funds. So it is necessary to levy this tax in the interest of the exchequer".

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA—We want new points.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—If the Hon'ble Speaker thinks that I am repeating, he may call me to order.

I say that such indiscriminate taxation without any programme, without first studying what the financial position is, must be avoided. We feel that all new taxes levied are not well spent, or will not be spent in the interests and for the benefit of the people. Till now we have paid a number of taxes, but Government have not conferred any extra benefits. If they want to tax let them do it in a legal and orderly manner. Well, it is the duty of the people to co-operate with the Government in financing the Budget and finding out resources. But how can they do it if matters are like this. You must let them know the actual financial position. You must study how all the previous amounts collected were spent. With this as their background, they must tell the people what the present financial position is. A clear idea of the picture must be placed before them. The actual amount required by Government to balance the budget and to carry on capital works should be shown. After studying all these, a regular programme should be chalked out and then necessary measures taken. First of all retrenchment measures should be adopted. There is the report of Sri Raghavendra Rao regarding retrenchment. But have Government taken any steps to cut down expenditure? I find that Government have not taken any steps to cut down the expenditure. Recently I found that a special officer has been appointed as liaison officer with the Government at Delhi. The reasons given for such an appointment were, in order to see that the Ministers do not go frequently to Delhi, this officer has been appointed. Where was the necessity for this? Has it avoided the Ministers going to Delhi? Even after this appointment was made, Ministers have gone many times to Delhi. I find that expenditure is mounting up instead of decreasing. Shall we pay taxes to satisfy their whims, or meet the expenditure of international conference or some other expenditure—for guests, say? Let the Government adopt a definite policy. Let them place before us the measures they have taken to cut down expenditure to any extent.

A VOICE:—Is the Hon'ble Member referring to a cut in the expenditure of civil services?

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—There is an occasion to tax the people. Let Government first of all try all means of retrenchment. Let them think of measures that could cut down expenditure. Then let them state the actual financial position, by how much they fall short of. Afterwards let them place a measure of taxation like this before us. If we thereafter feel it absolutely necessary, we will co-operate with the Government. This indiscriminate policy of increasing taxes is very wrong. I saw in the Gazette recently that certain fees pertaining to the Record of Rights Department have been increased from Rs. 1-8-0 to three rupees. Such increases are made by Government by executive orders without consulting us.

Sri H. SIDDAIYA (Minister for Revenue and Excise).—On further consideration the original rate has been restored.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Anyhow you did this without consulting us. People are being made to pay much more than they actually can. Such indiscriminate taxation should be avoided. A planned system of taxation should be evolved and the programme placed before us. They should know when to tax, whom to tax and which to tax. Such indiscriminate way of taxing must be avoided. Under these circumstances, I oppose this Bill.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA (Bangalore District-General).—Sir, Janab Imam is always confused. My impression is that anybody who speaks on the floor of this House should give correct facts so that..... ...

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Shimoga District—General).—Even though my Hon'ble friend Janab Imam does not take objection, I object to the statement that Janab Imam is confused.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—Sir, Janab Imam is a good friend of mine. When he is not objecting, I do not know why Sri Siddappa should take objection.

As a matter of fact Janab Imam was speaking emotionally on the indiscriminate rise in electricity charges. That is a false notion. But for the fact that the Gold Field Company are using a large bulk of electricity, the common man would not have got electric power at the rate of four or five annas per unit in Mysore. I do not want my Hon'ble friend to confuse himself with facts. When electricity is generated, only when there are bulk consumers, the small consumer will be able to get at four annas. Supposing there are no bulk buyers of power, will the Government of Mysore be able to supply power to us at the rate of four annas a unit as we are getting now? No. The cost of labour and the cost of raw materials for the Electric Department have gone high. Probably Janab Imam does not know what the difficulty is to the Electrical Department when they do not get a transformer. After all the department is our own. It is our Government's. There is no one else who generates electricity other than our Government. It is the people's money we have invested in this Department. Where exactly is the difficulty when there is an increase in charges by half anna or quarter anna? What I am attempting to prove is—let us not drag or interfere with the bulk consumers. The more you generate electricity, the more such bulk buyers you should have. Let us debate on lighting and heating and not on bulk consumers. Power used for general lighting and heating is negligible compared with the power consumed by bulk consumers. My friend Janab Imam was referring to one pie and six pies with regard to the generation and selling of electric power and Sri Bhashyam was saying that it was six pies. What I want this House to know is this. Economic factors do change the cost of labour and the cost of raw materials. For salaries, dearness allowances, etc., and etc., we learnt, in the last debate, that more than a crore of rupees are being spent. After all the Government spends money on us. As our Electric Department is a nationalised concern, I am sure the Government must have taken all the economic

factors into consideration prior to coming to the decision of raising the tax. When Government spends money on a certain concern, it must get a proper return. It is a return for the people themselves. Janab Imam should know this. I feel that he is not considering all the economic factors when he is opposing the Bill. Whatever the economic condition that was prevalent in 1938, he wants the same stationary conditions even now. How can that be? This is an economic fallacy, Sir. So far as this Electricity Department is concerned, personally I feel that a better return is necessary if you want that the people should get back fair retturn on what they have invested.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Sir, I want to make one point clear. According to the information given by the Government the rate of power levy in Madras is increased from 3 pies to 3 of an anna per unit. The Hon'ble Minister said it is 6 pies.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—Yes, it is 45 of an anna which comes to nearly half an anna. That is what I said also.

ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ 45 ರಂತೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಇಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Chitaldrug District—General).—I understand, he was telling me that the rates are cheaper in one or two places. I do not know whether I understood him correctly. But my impression is whether it is for irrigation or lighting or industrial purposes, the rates in Mysore are definitely lower than what they are elsewhere. I want to know whether my impression is correct.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—It is correct. I will give figures afterwards.

ರಾಜಮಂತ್ರಪ್ರವೀಣ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು (ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ವಸೂದೆಯ merits ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಶೆ ನನಗಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಮೊದಲನಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ precedents create ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಆ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಶದೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ, ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸ್ ತಂದದ್ದು ನನಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕವಿದ್ದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ಆದಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವತ್ತರವಾದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅನಾಹುತ ಏನಾದರೂ ನಡೆದು ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಒದಗಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ವರಮಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸ್ ತರುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕವಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬಂದು ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸ್ ತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಅಪರೂಪವಾಗಿ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟೂ ಅದನ್ನು discourage ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಈ ಒಂದು ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ತತ್ವ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಆಗಲೀ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವರಮಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆದಾರಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇಂಥಾ. ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದರ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಇಂಥಾ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಲಕ್ಷಣ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಎತ್ತು. ಆಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಬೇಡವಾದ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಅಂದರೂ ಇಂಥಾ ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಹಿಂದೂ ಮುಂದೂ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ನಾನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ irregular procedure ಬಹಳ ಅನುಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ನೀವು ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಜನಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ನೀವು ಬಹಳ ಹುಷಾರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ, ನಾನು ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂಥಾ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸ್ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಈಗ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತೊಂದರೆ ಇದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವರಮಾನ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮೊದಲೇ ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸ್ ತಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಸೂದೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. 3-4 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾದಿದ್ದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—We expect Rs. 12 lakhs.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.—ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂಥಾ ವಸೂದೆ

ಗಳನ್ನು ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸ್ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ನಂತರ ಅದನ್ನು ratify ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡಕೂಡದು.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಇಂಥಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದ್ದರೂ ಮೆಜಾರಿಟಿ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಇದೆ, ಅದರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ನೋಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿಗಾ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮೆಜಾರಿಟಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದರೂ there must be at least room for some resonable opposition to those who do not agree with or differ from. ಕೆಲವು ನಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸ್ ತರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಖಂಡಿತ ತರಕೂಡದೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ತಾವು ಒಂದು precedent ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ನಾನು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳದೇ ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಲೋಪ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೂ ಹಿಂತೆಗೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕೊಡುತ್ತಲೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬ್ರೇಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಬಹಳ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಬ್ರೇಕ್ ಡೌನ್ ಆಗುವುದು ಸಹ ಅಪರೂಪ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನ ಬೆಳಗಾದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಆದಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಾರಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಘದವರು ಒಂದು ನಭೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಚೀಫ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರವರೂ ಸಹ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೂ ಹಿಂತೆಗೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಜೋಯಿಸರು (ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲೂ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಯೋಚನೆ ಇದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಭಾಷ್ಯಂರವರು.—ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್‌ನಂತೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಇದೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಅದನ್ನು enforce ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—You have got certain laws. Are they being obeyed? Are they operating?

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—Yes. They are operating.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು (ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಜನಾಬ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನನಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಆಳಿದಿರುವ ಬಾಬೆಂದರೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಹಿಂದೆ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಸುಮಾರು 1½ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಯಿತು. ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ಬಾಬಾದ ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಬಾಬೂ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈಸೂರನ್ನು ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಳಿದಿರುವುದು ಈ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಾಬು ಒಂದೇ. ನಮಗೆ ದೈವದತ್ತವಾದ, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ದತ್ತವಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ವಿದು. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇನಾದರೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಫಾಯಿದೆ ಹೊಂದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡಬಹುದೇ ವಿನಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಜನರನ್ನು tax ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈಗ ತಂದಿತಕ್ಕ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಬಹಳ ಸಾಧುವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ದೀಪಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಾವರಿ ಕಾವುಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದೆಲ್ಲಾ, ಮಿಲ್‌ಗಳವರಿಗೆ, ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಲಾರದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವವರೇ ಇವರು. ಇಂಥವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಎರಡು ಕಾಸಿನಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲ್ಲ. ಬಡವರ ಮೇಲೇನೂ ಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—It reflects on the prices of the consumer goods.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಶೇಕಡಾ 90 ಭಾಗ ದಷ್ಟು ಇದು ಬಡವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಜನಾಬ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಬಡವರನ್ನೇ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಮಸೂದೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಶಾಹಿಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟ್‌ರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನೊಪ್ಪಲಾರೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟರೆಲ್ಲರೂ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬಂಡವಾಳಗಾರರನ್ನು tax ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಿಲ್‌ಗಳವರನ್ನೂ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳವರನ್ನೂ tax ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಡವರ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಹೊರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೂಗೆಬ್ಬಿಸಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಿಲ್‌ಗಳವರಿಗೂ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳವರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವಂಥ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಷ್ಟೇಕೆ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟರ ವಿಪತ್ತನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ tax ಹಾಕಲೇಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇಡೀ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಾ ಬೇರಾವ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ನೋಡಿ, ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ನೋಡಿ—ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬೇರೆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳವರಿಂದ ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಮೊದಲನಿಂದಲೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಟಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೇ ಆ ಹಣ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಜನಗಳ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲಂತೂ ಈ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡಬೇಕು. ಜೋಗ್, ಮೇಕೆದಾಟು, ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು 2-3 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ನಮಗೆಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗದೇ ಬೇಕು. ರೈಲ್ವೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾವು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ $\frac{1}{4}$ ಅಥವಾ $\frac{1}{5}$ ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟಾಗಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ tax ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು, ಟಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನುಭವವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ tax ನಿಂದ ಬಡವರಿಗೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಚ್ಚೇ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚನ್ನಬೈರೇಗೌಡರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನೂ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಟಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ, ರೈಲ್ವೆ, ಇಕಂಟಾಕ್ಸ್ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟುಹೋಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದೊಂದೇ ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದು, ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಈಗ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಟಾಕ್ಸ್ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಿಲ್ ಮಾಲೀಕರುಗಳ ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದು ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಮಿಲ್ ಮಾಲೀಕರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕು. ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳವರು ಜನಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಹೊರಿಸಿಯೇ ಹೊರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಒಂದು ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ತಾವೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಹಿತ ಚಿಂತಕರಂತೆ ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟರನ್ನು ದೂರ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಸೂದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ನೀವುಗಳೂ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ರೈಲ್ವೆ, ಇನ್‌ಕಂ ಟಾಕ್ಸ್ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟೆವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇದನ್ನೇ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊರಟು ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊರೆ ಹೊರಿಸಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ!! ಇದನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಭಾಷ್ಯಂರವರು.—ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಯಾರೂ ಏನೂ ಅಂಥಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಗಹನವಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನೇನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನಾಬ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾದ ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಮಟ್ಟಿನವು ಅಪ್ರಕೃತವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾದರೂ ಅವರು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದೆಣಿಸಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅಷ್ಟೆ.

ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯುದ್ಧಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್‌ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಹಾಕಿದರು, ಅಂಥ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲೇನೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಈಗ peace timeನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಯುದ್ಧಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್‌ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ತಪ್ಪೇ? ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಯುದ್ಧಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ 10% ಸರ್‌ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಈಗ peace timeನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ 10% ಬೇರೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲಿ 20% ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್‌ಹಾಕಿದಹಾಗಾಯಿತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಹಾಕಿರುವುದಾದರೂ 10% ನಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಇದೂ ಏಕೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೀಪೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಸಾಮಾನು ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳಬೆಲೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಕೂಲಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಮೂವತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಂಭ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಈಗ 80 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಜನರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಇಲ್ಲವಷ್ಟೆ. ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಜನರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಭಾಗಿಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮನೆ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಬೇಕು, ನ್ಯೂಲು ಬೇಕು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಬೇಕು, ಲೈಟ್ ಬೇಕು, ರಸ್ತೆ ಬೇಕು, ರೈಲು ಬೇಕು, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳೂ ಆಗಬೇಕ್ಕು, ಎಂದಮೇಲೆ ಟಾಕ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು ಬೇಡವೇ? ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಟಾಕ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನೋಡಿ; ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲು ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಗತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಷ್ಟು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತಾಡದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹೇಳಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತರದ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೂ ನಾಲ್ಕೂ ಜನರು ಒಪ್ಪುವಂತೆ ಬಾಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಭಾಗಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತೇವೋ ಅವರ ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಭಾಗಿಗಳಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈಗ ಹಾಕಿರುವ tax ಏನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲ್ಲ. ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ tax ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗ ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರು ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ದರವು ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಗಳವರ ದರಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. In

Mysore, electricity is the cheapest. Take domestic heating and cooking. In Mysore it is '5 anna per kilowatt hour. Bombay '75; Calcutta '75; Madras 1'25; Trivandrum 1'5; Madras Hydro-Electric Department 1'5; Bombay: 2 annas. Ours is nearly half an anna. But it ranges above half an anna everywhere else. Ours is the lowest so far as domestic heating and cooking is concerned. Then take industrial heating. Mysore State: '5 per kilowatt hour; Madras: '65; Bombay: '75; Calcutta: '75. In Mysore it is the lowest. Next, supply of irrigation power to agricultural pumping sets. Mysore: .5; Bombay: '66; Trivandrum: '75; Madras: '9; U.P.: 1'25; Calcutta: 1'75. Again in Mysore it is the cheapest.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—Minimum rates are the cheapest as compared with the rates elsewhere.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—Take the case of even street lighting. Mysore: 1 anna per killowatt hour: Calcutta: 1'25; Trivandrum: 2; Madras: 2; Bombay: 2'75. I ask my friend wherefrom does he get the figures showing that there are lower rates elsewhere. I have already said that in the matter of domestic lighting alone we may be a little in advance of other States. Even there we are not very much in advance. Even in Mettur lighting rate is 4 annas per unit and the same is here. Flat rate is Rs. 1-4-0 there; 8 annas here.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—What about Calcutta and Bombay?

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—Calcutta is 1'25. Ours is 1 anna.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—For domestic lighting?

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—It may be 2 annas, 2½ annas. I have no idea, We are not talking of domestic lighting. Except in the matter of domestic lighting, in all other branches of power supply our rates are the cheapest in India, and here are the figures, and still he says that we are taxing people very heavily. Then he said: 'You are selling blocks of power to adjoining places cheaper.' I have already referred to it. He said 'one pie.' He did not know that it ranges from '45 of an anna per unit to '3 of an anna.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Anyhow it is not six pies.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—'45 of an anna comes to 5½ pies. It is not one pie. I did not say 'half an anna.' I said: 'Nearly half an anna.'

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಈಗ ತಾವು ಅಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲ, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೂ ಈ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—This taxation will certainly affect them. We sell it at the border. From there they have their distributive system on which they have to spend lakhs of rupees and therefore they are not able to sell at 6 pies as we are able to sell here. They charge 1'25 annas and for agricultural pumps they charge '9 of an anna even in the matter of food crops whereas what we have charged here is 6 pies in the matter of food crops and one anna in the matter of commercial crops. My Hon'ble friend made a big point about it, that we have raised it to one anna on commercial crop. They are realising lots of money out of commercial crops, *viz.*, ground nut, sugarcane, tobacco. The poor man does not raise them; it is the rich man who raises them.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—But the poor man uses it.

Sri. K. T. BHASHYAM.—But it is the rich man who makes lots of money out of commercial crops. We want to give power to all the poor people. We want more money. He spoke of canons of taxation. The first canon is 'Get as much as you can from the man who can pay, and give as much as you can to the man who needs.' Here is a man who makes lots of money out of commercial crops and we have raised the rate for power to raise commercial crops and my friend raises a hue and cry about it. I cannot understand. He made a very remarkable statement. He said 'Taxes are being raised. They do not go back to the people. They go some where else.' Where was the money going when he was the Minister? So far as we are concerned, it goes only to the people. We give everything for the help of the people in the State, particularly the poorer classes. My friend

said 'It was not well spent.' I do not know what he means by that. Spending on distribution of electric power, spending on medical needs, spending on public works is well spent. Sri B. S. Raghavendra Rao has given us a book on retrenchment. We have retrenched in many Departments. It must be understood that we are a growing people. We want to grow and become more efficient and prosperous and that can be done only if you spend. You cannot keep your hands tied up and say you can grow. He says that an officer is sent to Delhi. We send him to Delhi so that he can contact the officers there and expedite the disposal of papers.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Does he stay there?

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—He stays there for some time and comes here.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Which is his headquarters?

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—Bangalore may be said to be the headquarters so far as the instructions of Government are concerned. So far as expeditious disposal of papers is concerned, he will have to be at Delhi.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Also an Additional Secretary has been appointed and two Additional Assistant Secretaries have been appointed,

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—The total effect will be to economise expenditure on these matters. If he wants to know more about it, he can ask for facts and figures. There is no use of shooting figures at us without knowing the truth.

Then he said: "We do not want to give taxes so that Government may spend on International Labour Conference." These Conferences have their own value. They raise the people and the State in the estimation of the world. Many people who have come from America, England, France and other foreign countries went away with very esteemed notions about Mysore and the way the Mysore people have been carrying on their life and work. That is a compliment as much to him as it is to me. If he does not take it in that way, I do not worry about it. The International Labour Conference did not result in any considerable expenditure for us. The expenses were met largely by the Government of India and by the I. L. O. Conference. All that we spent was just by way of amenities for the guests and it is practically nothing; it is an insignificant amount. I do not know why he spoke about the International Labour Conference. Various Conferences we had—Health Conference, Forestry Conference; Students' Seminar; Co-operation and so on. I do not know why he complained about the Labour Conference. It is a compliment to me.

My friend Sri Gundappa Gowda raised another point. 'Why this Ordinance? Why did you not consult us before passing any Bill? Where is the need for it?" Ordinarily I would have agreed with him. We did not want to pass ordinances. In this particular instance what happened was, at the Budget Session we placed the Budget with the figures under this surcharge or tax, whatever you call it. We showed in the Budget an additional 14 lakhs by way of this income on account of raising the rate of heating circuit and this surcharge by 10 per cent. In pursuance of that, we had to get that money. This was in March as Hon'ble Members know. If we had legislated in respect of the contracts with the adjoining provinces, we should have taken the permission of the President at Delhi. Therefore we had necessarily to pass a legislation levying this tax, After having placed before the House the Budget including this figure and that having been passed by the Hon'ble Members, we had to find a way of collecting the amount.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—It is there we disagree.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—It is open to you to disagree, We expected about 12 to 14 lakhs by this and we had to issue this legislation as early as we can. Even so, we could not issue this ordinance at once. We took some time to consider whether we could issue an ordinance or not and we could not call the Assembly because there was not sufficient work at that time and therefore we had to issue the

ordinance so that we may not lose further money. We would have lost one lakh of rupees every month if we had not issued the ordinance. I do not see anything wrong in having passed the ordinance under the circumstances as I have narrated now.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Even now I would like to suggest one thing. The Hon'ble Minister said that there was not sufficient work to summon the Legislature. I would like to draw the attention of the Government particularly to this fact, that if there should be any emergency work they should summon the Legislature. That is the principle I would like to insist upon. For every measure there may be justification. Here, there may be income also to the State which I welcome. But at the same time I would like to impress on the Government that this principle that I have stated should be adhered to.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—We cannot call a Session of the Assembly just to avoid an Ordinance being issued.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Finance Ordinances I am talking.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—So, this ordinance had to be issued because we could not immediately call a session of this Assembly for this particular business, and it would not be worth-while. Therefore we had to issue this ordinance particularly in view of the fact that the Legislature had accepted the figures in the Budget based on such a Bill.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—It is not on surcharge.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—I have already said that we intended to levy a surcharge but we could not do it because of the circumstances and therefore we had to issue this. If we had not issued this ordinance, we would have lost another 2 lakhs of rupees by this time and my friend would have been the very first to say, "why did you not issue an ordinance."? (*laughter*).

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Surely I would not say that.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.— Now, Sir, about the surcharge and tax.....

Sri S. RANGARAMIAH. (Mysore District—General).—Consumption ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ರೀಫಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—I shall see about that. The Hon'ble Member Janab Mahomed Imam spoke about the surcharge and tax. He is under the impression that surcharge is temporary and tax is permanent. Sir, surcharge may be permanent and tax may be temporary; nothing prevents Government from saying that the surcharge is levied for all times. So, there really is no difference and so far as the effect is concerned it is the same whether it is surcharge or tax. If you levy the surcharge, you cannot levy it from those with whom you have entered into a contract.

Having said this, I would go to the next point. Janab Imam said that the rates for the heating circuit was raised from 6 pies to 9 pies. We did it as that was also included in the Budget and the approval of the Legislature had been obtained and in pursuance of that we raised the rate. He said that we had raised the rate by 50 per cent. This reminds of the story that 50 per cent of the people died of Cholera in a village. People were alarmed but when it was verified it was found that there were two people affected and one died (*laughter*). From 6 pies to 9 pies, it is 50 per cent, but whom does it affect? How many have this heating circuit? It is only people who can afford. I do not know what will happen ten years hence, but to-day it is only people who can afford and who can pay this extra sum of 3 pies that are having this heating circuit, and it is only in urban areas. In rural areas they do not have this.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—I said it, Sir, because I come from village.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—He may call himself a poor man, but when compared with others, he can afford to pay not merely 9 pies but 1½ anna (*Laughter*). Even at 9 pies it works out cheaper than fuel. So, nobody will grudge paying 9 pies provided he can pay for the initial outlay. To-day, Sir,

we are not in a position to ask the people to go in for heating circuit because we have not got the materials, we have not got the transformers and the necessary equipments and it is a very costly thing. Therefore, I say, that by raising it from 6 pies to 9 pies, we are taxing those who can afford to pay so that we can give electricity to other people.

Sir, one point more and I am done and it is this. Our gross income has increased but our net income has decreased, because, as I have already said, of the cost of material and the cost of labour having gone up. We have got to make up and the only way is, to ask people to bear a share of this increased expenditure. To give only one or two figures, in 1943-44 the gross income was 104 lakhs and the net income was 71 lakhs, the working expenditure being 33 lakhs. In 1946-47, the gross income increased to 118 lakhs and the net income only to 74 lakhs; the gross income increased by 14 lakhs but the net income only by 3 lakhs because the expenditure increased by 10 lakhs. In 1948-49, the gross income was 137 lakhs, the top most figure—the record figure. But what is the net income? It is only 69 lakhs; less than in 1943-44; less than in 1946-47 because the expenditure has increased.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Because you have not developed Jog Electric power.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—That is another point he raised. Jog Electrical works take a lot of money and we have been finding it difficult to meet the expenditure. Still we are doing it and the Electrical Generating Station does not pay immediately you lay the foundation stone (*laughter*). You will have to give the distribution and factories and industries must become established, power must be taken and as years go by, the income will increase.

After ten years my friend may congratulate on the increasing income from such schemes. But to-day we want to get as much as we can especially when we have generating stations like Sivasamudram and Shimsha. Well, we are proceeding with Jog Electric Works also. If you add the expenditure on the Jog Electric works, even this income of 69 lakhs will disappear. We are therefore trying our best to make both ends meet—give power to the people and give power cheapest to the poorest, and tax a little more some who like my Hon'ble friend can afford to pay. We have stated that the tax levied is after all up to a maximum of two pice. But as a matter of fact, we have not levied the two pice. We have levied one pie, 1.2 and 1.4 pies, and not exceeding 10 per cent, so that all told, we are the cheapest in our rates for electric power and we are taxing those who can afford to pay. We are in need of money. That is why we placed this proposal before the Legislature and got their approval and have placed this Bill now before you. My friend must understand that in Madras and other States, the rates have been raised up to twenty per cent. They began raising by ten per cent from 1940 onwards. We are now falling in line with them by raising it by ten per cent. When we want money and when people can afford to pay and we raise the rate, my friend raises a hue and cry. Sir, there is nothing in this Bill for my Hon'ble friend to protest. This Bill is desirable and necessary. I commend this Bill to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is.—

"That the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The clauses of the Bill will now be submitted to the Assembly. Clauses 2 to 7, both inclusive. The question is.—

"That Clauses 2 to 7, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1. The question is.—

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble. The question is.—

"That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—Sir, I beg to move.—

"That the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Bill, 1950, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is—

"That the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Cousumption) Bill, 1950, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous) Provisions Bill, 1950.

Motion to consider.

Sri H. SIDDAIYA. (Minister for Revenue and Excise).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration."

Before moving it, I wish to say a few words on the Bill. The House already knows that the Government have appointed a Committee to go into the question of revision of land revenue system in the State under the Chairmanship of *Rajamantrapravina* H. B. Gundappa Gowda in August 1948. Soon after the Committee was appointed and the terms of reference.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು (ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತಮ, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನವರು:—ಆಗಬಹುದು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 2,100 ಇನಾಮ್ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 13,80,000 ಎಕರೆಯಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲರುವ 90 ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಕರೆ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಾರ್ಹವಾದದ್ದು (cultivable) ಸುಮಾರು 60 ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಕರೆಯಷ್ಟಿದೆ.

1948ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಭೂಕಂದಾಯ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನುಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಶ್ರೀ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿಯಮಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಭೆಯವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ವರದಿ ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಇನಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲರುವ ಇನಾಂದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿರುವ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಬಹುದೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೂ ಒಂದು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ಇನಾಂದಾರರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ tenants ಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು ನಮಗೆ ವರದಿಗಳು ಬಂದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂದೂ, ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ರೈತರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಇನಾಂದಾರರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ಆ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲದ್ದ ಅನೇಕ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿದು ಸಾಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂಬುದೂ ಅನೇಕ ರೈತರ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದೂ, ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಫಲವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇಂಥ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದೆವು. ಶ್ರೀ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಕಂಡ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಆಗ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ 1940ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಕ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗಿದ್ದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನುಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ 1949ನೆಯ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 12ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿನ The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Emergency) Act, 1949 (LXXVI) of 1949) ಎಂಬ ಅವಸರದ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಅವಧಿ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 1950ನೆಯ ಜೂಕ್ ತಿಂಗಳು 11ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಬಂದು ಅವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಆಗಿ ಕಾನೂನಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲವಾಗುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆಯಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಅವಸರದ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವಿಧಿಗಳು ಅಷ್ಟರವರೆಗೆ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಕಾರಣ ಭಾರತ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ 213ನೆಯ ವಿಧಿಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1950 (Ordinance IV